

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 170 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 10
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 TI Differential patterns of **stromelysin-2 (MMP-10)** and MT1-MMP (MMP-14) expression in epithelial skin cancers.
 AU Kerkela E; Ala-aho R; Lohi J; Grenman R; M-Kahari V; Saarialho-Kere U
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 SO BRITISH JOURNAL OF CANCER, (2001 Mar 2) 84 (5) 659-69.
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 CY Scotland: United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 200104
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 AB Co-expression of several members of the matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) family is characteristic of human malignant tumours. To investigate the role of **stromelysin-2 (MMP-10)** in growth and invasion of skin tumours, we studied cutaneous carcinomas with high metastatic capacity (squamous cell carcinomas, SCCs), only locally destructive tumours (basal cell carcinomas, BCCs) and pre-malignant lesions (Bowen's disease and actinic keratosis) using in situ hybridization. Expression of **MMP-10** was compared with that of stromelysin-1 (MMP-3) and of MT1-MMP, the expression of which has been shown to correlate with tumour invasiveness. **MMP-10** was expressed in 13/21 SCCs and 11/19 BCCs only in epithelial laminin-5 positive cancer cells, while premalignant lesions were entirely negative. MT1-MMP mRNA was detected in 19/21 SCCs both in epithelial cancer cells and stromal fibroblasts and in 14/18 BCCs only in fibroblasts. The level of **MMP-10** was upregulated in a cutaneous SCC cell line (UT-SCC-7) by transforming growth factor-alpha and keratinocyte growth factor, and by interferon-gamma in combination with transforming growth factor-beta1 and tumour necrosis factor-alpha both in UT-SCC-7 and HaCaT cells. Our results show that **MMP-10** expression does not correlate with the invasive behaviour of tumours as assessed by their histology and MT1-MMP expression, but may be induced by the wound healing and inflammatory matrix remodelling events associated with skin tumours.
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L8 ANSWER 43 OF 170 MEDLINE
 AN 2001434750 MEDLINE
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 TI Immunocytochemical detection of matrix metalloproteinase expression in prostate cancer.
 AU Bodey B; Bodey B Jr; Siegel S E; Kaiser H E
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 SO IN VIVO, (2001 Jan-Feb) 15 (1) 65-70.
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 CY Greece
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 AB Structural changes in the extracellular matrix (ECM) are necessary for cell migration during tissue remodeling and tumor invasion. The matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and their inhibitors have been shown to be critical modulators of ECM composition and are, thus, crucial in neoplastic cell invasion and metastasis. Expression of MMP-2, -3, -9, -10, and -13 was investigated in human prostatic carcinomas employing an indirect alkaline phosphatase conjugated immunocytochemical technique. Evaluation of the results was based on (a) the percent of neoplastically transformed cells/surrounding stroma that reacted positively and (b) a measure of staining intensity [graded from A (highest) to D]. The two forms of stromelysin, MMP-3 and -10, share 82% sequence homology, but exhibit differences in cellular synthesis and inducibility by cytokines and growth factors in vitro. Strong overall expression of MMP-3 and -10 was found in lung adenocarcinomas, especially in the ECM adjacent to blood vessels. Positive immunoreactivity could be seen for these two MMPs in the ECM surrounding over 90% of the neoplastically transformed cells (++++), and the staining intensity was also the strongest possible (A,B). Focal (+), low to high intensity (C to A) staining could be detected for MMP-2, while no immunoreactivity was observed employing MoABs directed against MMP-9 and -13. Thus, it seems that the stromelysins are involved in the generalized growth and expansion of the neoplastic cell mass, while MMP-2 is involved in the neoangiogenic and focal clonal selection and expansion phenomena associated with in situ tumor progression, invasion of the microvasculature, and metastasis.

3 3770 (MMP-3 OR MMP-10 OR MMP-11 OR MMP 3 OR MMP 10 OR MMP 11 OR STROM
ELYSIN-1 OR STROMELYSIN-2 OR STROMELYSIN-3 OR STROMELYSIN 1 OR
STROMELYSIN-2 OR STROMELYSIN 3)